RECORDER.

UNITED WE STAND; CONSTITUTION DIVIDED W

Vol. XI. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 9, 1831. No. 569.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington, Jan. 26.		Fayetteville, Feb. 10.		Newbern, Jan. 29.		Petersburg, Jan. 25.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cogniac,	gall.	100 a	125	140 a	175	125 a	150	110 a	150
Apple,	—	35	37	40	45	40	45	55	60
Peach,	—	—		45	50	75	80	65	70
Bacon,	lb.	8	9	6	7	[illegible]		[illegible]	
Beeswax,	—	18	24	18	20	18	20	20	25
Butter,	—	15		15	24	15	20	14	16
Coffee,	—	10	11	12	14	12	14	11	13
Corn,	bush.	50		65	70	45		50	60
Cotton,	lb.	8	9	8½	9	8½		9	9½
Candles, mould,	—	10		14		15		12½	15
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.	—		110	120	75	80	—	
Flour,	bbl.	500	700	400	550	700	750	600	700
Feathers,	lb.	—		28	30	30	35	30	33
Gin, Holland,	gall.	100	112	125	150	135	140	110	125
Country,	—	36	40	50		42		35	40
Iron,	ton.	—		—		—		8000	10500
Lard,	lb.	9		7	8	7	8	6	
Lime,	cask.	150	175	200	250	—		150	175
Molasses,	gall.	26	28	30	32	25	27	30	35
Nails, Cut, assorted,	keg.	—		6	6½	7	9	5¼	6
Oats,	bush.	—		35	45	—		—	
Powder, American,	keg.	—		700		—		500	550
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	112	120	130	175	120	125	125	150
West India,	—	80	90	70	80	80	95	—	
New England,	—	35		45	50	40	42	35	40
Rice,	cwt.	250	262	300	400	300	325	350	400
Shot,	—	—		600	800	600	700	550	650
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	—		70	75	80	100	70	75
Turks Island,	—	42	50	70		60	62	—	
Sugar,	cwt.	750	1000	900	1100	800	1000	800	1200
Brown,	lb.	—		17½	20	18	25	16	25
Loaf	—	—		150	175	160	180	125	150
Tea, Imperial and Gunpowder,	—	—		120		125	150	80	100
Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	120
Young Hyson,	—	—		—		—		100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	450		225	375	—		300	600
Tallow,	lb.	8	9	7	7	8		—	
Wheat,	bush.	—		80	90	100		110	151
Whiskey,	gall.	30	34	40	45	35	40	33	37
Wine, Madeira,	—	—		250	400	300	400	300	500
Teneriffe,	—	—		150	175	160	200	200	300
Sherry,	—	—		160	225	200	250	—	
Port,	—	—		200	380	—		—	
Malaga,	—	—		70		100		—	

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Persons procuring six subscribers, shall receive the seventh gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

LOTS FOR SALE.

NOTICE that in pursuance of the authority vested in them by an act of the General Assembly of the state of North-Carolina, passed at the last session thereof, the Commissioners of the town of Hillsborough will, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, proceed to sell the Common belonging to said town, lying west and north of the lots of said town, on a credit of one, two and three years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. This part of the common, before the day of sale, will be run off into sections of proper size, to be convenient for building lots. It contains a great many high and elegant spots, suitable for residences, and commands a full view of the Occonechee mountains and a great part of the improved part of the town. It is the most healthy part of the town; convenient to the Male and Female Academies, now in full operation and highly celebrated; and a great portion of the ground is rich and fit for cultivation. To persons of the low country, who are desirous of a healthy situation and the advantages of first rate academies, this sale will afford an opportunity of locating themselves satisfactorily.

At the same time they will sell, on the same terms, a number of lots in the present surveyed part of the town.

By order of the Commissioners.

Jos. A. Woods, *T. Clerk.*

February 22. 67—tds

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, being desirous to move to the Western Country, offers for sale the valuable plantation whereon he now lives, lying nineteen miles from Hillsborough, on the road leading to the High Rock in Rockingham, containing 210 acres. There is sufficient of cleared Land to work four or five hands to advantage. There is on it a comfortable Dwelling House, with other necessary buildings attached to it; two good Barns, and Distillery, and a Cotton Machine House ready to put a machine into operation; and an excellent well of water. The payments will be made accommodating.

George Faucett.

Orange County, January 6, 1831. 63—3m

JOB PRINTING,

Executed at this office with neatness and despatch

NEW GOODS

YARBROUGH & HUNTINGTON are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general assortment of Goods suitable for the present and approaching season, among which are,

Cloths and Cassimeres,
Satinets, Flannels,
Silk, Worsted, and Valencia Vestings,
Merino Circassians, variety of colours,
Merino Cloths, 6-4 wide,
Petsia Flannels,
Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs,
Brown and bleached Shirtings,
Linens, Table Diaper, Bedticking,
Large assortment of Prints and Muslins,
Silk and Jackonet Cravatings, plain and figured,
Silks, Ribbons, Laces,
Silk, Bandanna and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Gloves and Hosery,
Leghorn Bonnets,
Misses Straw Bonnets, Chain Plat,
Dunstables, a new style of Bonnets,
Ready made Vests and Pantaloons,
Ladies and Gentlemen's ready made Cloaks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Men's fine Boots and Shoes,
Ladies' Bronze, Prunelle, Morocco and Seal-skin Shoes,
Misses and Children's Shoes, of every description,
Coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Fur and Wool Hats,
Fur, Seal-skin and Morocco Caps,
Upper, Sole and Harness Leather,
Bridles and Saddles,
Cotton Bagging and Bale Rope,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Castings,
Old Oven Lids, all sizes,
A large assortment of China, Glass, Crockery and Stone Ware,
Japanned and Tin Ware
A general assortment of Groceries
A variety of Books and Stationery
Drugs and Medicines,
A neat assortment of Jewellery, Britannia and Plated Ware, and Musical Boxes
Military Goods of all kinds.

All of which will be sold at *very low* prices.

November 12. 56—

NOTICE.

AT the last November term of Orange County Court, the subscriber qualified as executor to the last will and testament of WILLIAM CRISWELL, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are therefore requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the same, must present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

G. A. Mebane, *Ex'r.*

February 8. 66—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he still occupies the shop which was formerly occupied by John Allen & Co.; and has on hand and designs keeping a general assortment of Botanic Medicines, which he will sell low for cash; and he will also attend when called on to the relief of the sick. He would likewise return his sincere thanks to his friends for their former patronage.

John Allen.

January 29. 65—3w

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has on hand about eighty Barrels of FLOUR for sale on reasonable terms, and the payment made easy.

Thos. W. Holden.

February 28. 66—

NO TARIFF OF DUTIES.

FREE TRADE.

[illegible] Glasses, &c.

THOMAS L. BARROW & Co. *Importers.* 88 [illegible] *New York.*

OFFER for sale, the largest and most complete assortment of *Queensware, Glass, China, plain and gilt Looking Glasses, &c.* which the New York market will afford, comprising every style and variety of the newest patterns. They return their most cordial thanks to their friends in the Southern States, for their support in the persecution now carrying on against them, for their refusal to join a combination in fixing one tariff of prices for Crockery, throughout the trade. It is mainly attributable to the influence of our southern friends that we have been enabled to survive thus far, in this most trying situation; exposed to the combined influence and capital of the whole trade, endeavoring to effect our ruin and expulsion from business. We pledge ourselves to our friends to give them every satisfaction in our power as regards the quality of our goods, the excellence of our packers and the lowness of our prices for Cash or City Acceptances; and in return, solicit from them a continuance of their patronage, and particularly request those who have influence with their friends to exert it in our behalf, as we trust the cause is one that are all interested in, and much benefit will accrue to us from their friendly acts in this way. It has been said, the Combination was broken up. As it regards prices, this is true, and all, we think, friends or foes will allow that we have affected this change, but we do assure our friends, that at no period since we commenced our system of unshackled prices were we in greater want of assistance than at the present moment. This combination of men are leaving no means untried for effecting our ruin, that they may receive the old system: our credit and character are assailed in every shape, our importations waylaid and stopped in every instance where threats are sufficient to intimidate the manufacturers from supplying us—in fine, no vexation or trouble which the malice of men could devise is neglected in this struggle to sustain us. We once more call upon every friend of a free trade to come up to our support, and pledge ourselves to give them no cause to repent of their liberality.

T. & T. BARROW & Co.

88 Water-street, above Old Slip.

65—4w

CABE'S MILLS FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for sale, to the highest bidder, at Hillsborough, on Tuesday of the ensuing March Superior Court, the above mentioned Mills, situated on Enoe river, about seven miles east of Hillsborough, together with the tract of land, containing three hundred and four acres. There is on said tract of land a very comfortable dwelling house, and all necessary out houses, being very convenient to the mills. It will be unnecessary to mention the many advantages which the situation of these mills possess over any other on this stream, as persons wanting to purchase will examine the property before the sale. A credit of one, two, and three years will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Any other information relative to the above mentioned property, can be obtained of Mr. George M. Johnston of Hillsborough, or of either of the subscribers.

Mann Patterson,
William Duskin,
John W. Caldwell.

January 24 1831 65—3wp

THE WELL BRED HORSE

NORTH CAROLINIAN,

WILL stand this Season at my stable in the Town of Hillsborough. Further particulars will be seen in Hand Bills in due time.

Josiah Turner.

January 31. 65—

NOTICE.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that my son ALLEN TAYLOR has authority from me to transact business for himself, and to become responsible for his contracts, in as full and complete a manner as if he had attained the full age of twenty one years.

Alfred Taylor.

January 31. 65—

NEW STORE.

HENRY STITH & Co. respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have opened a Store at the Mills on Haw-River, formerly owned by Judge Murphy, and are now receiving directly from New York, a general assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TIN-WARE, GROCERIES, &c. &c.

all of which will be sold unusually low.

They have in possession the above mentioned Mills, and the Wool Carding Machine erected therein, which are now and will be kept in good repair; and having procured suitable bolting cloths, they flatter themselves that they will be able to make first rate merchant flour. By diligence and attention to business, they hope to give perfect satisfaction, and to merit the patronage of all who may favour them with their custom.

Haw-River, October 19. 53—3m

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Friday, February 18.

In the Senate, the bills to authorize the people of Louisiana to enter their back lands, and to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Louisiana, were passed. The joint resolution relative to the mode of receiving evidence in the executive departments, on the subject of claims under any acts of congress, was also passed. The general appropriation bill for the support of government for the year 1831, was taken up and discussed till the hour of adjournment. The chief debate arose upon a proposition of Mr. Tazewell, to strike out the clause providing for the payment of the salary of the minister to Turkey, (Mr. Rhind.) The yeas and nays were ordered on this motion; but, at the hour of adjournment, the bill was laid upon the table, without taking a question.

Mr. Hoffman, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill from the committee on naval affairs, respecting the navy pension fund; which was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Tuesday next. Mr. Cambreleng reported a bill to allow the duties on foreign merchandize imported into Natchez, Louisville, Wheeling, Cincinati, Pittsburgh, and St. Louis, to be paid at those places, instead of, as heretofore, at New Orleans. After the consideration of several private bills, the various appropriation bills were taken up; and, after having been severally discussed, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At nearly five o'clock, the house adjourned.

Saturday, February 19

In the Senate, a number of bills from the house of representatives were read twice, and referred. The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1831, was considered, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Tazewell, to strike out that part of the bill providing compensation to the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Kane then moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the following, (making compensation,) "to the persons heretofore employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse." Mr. Ellis then moved that the senate proceed to the consideration of executive business; which motions were carried. After spending some time in secret session, the senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of and action upon various reports and bills introduced from the committees, Mr. Buchanan moved that the committee on the judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill concerning contempts of court. Before the subject was disposed of, however, the hour elapsed. Mr. Lee submitted a resolution in amendment of the report made by Mr. Hemphill, on the subject of internal improvement, providing for the disbursement of the moneys granted by congress for this purpose, by the states respectively, and for the distribution of the same, according to representation and direct taxation. The various appropriation bills, considered on a preceding day, were read a third time, and passed. Upon the one for the improvement of harbors, a long, animated, and interesting debate ensued. It was passed, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 136 to 53. The bill for the adjustment of the fourth auditor's accounts, was also passed. The speaker laid before the house several communications from the public departments; which were severally referred, as usual. After which, the house proceeded to the consideration of private bills, many of which were acted upon. At five o'clock, the house adjourned.

Monday, February 21.

In the Senate, after several bills had passed through the preliminary stages of legislation, Mr. Woodbury, agreeably to notice, introduced a joint resolution, subscribing for a stereotype edition of the laws of the United States. Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee on finance, reported the bill from the house making appropriations for certain fortifications, without amendments. Mr. S., from the same committee, also reported a bill relative to slaves introduced into the United States. An incidental discussion arose on an inquiry by Mr. Hayne relative to the power of congress to make appropriations for internal improvements, elicited by a paragraph in the president's message on that subject, which had been referred to the committee on roads and canals. The senators who participated in the debate were Messrs. Hayne, Hendricks, Tyler, Dudley, and Poindexter. The senate then proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and remained with closed doors till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented, the greater portion of which were on the subject of the Indians and the Sunday mails. The speaker presented letters from Mr. Monell, a member from the state of New York, recently appointed judge of the sixth district court in that state, and from Mr. Biddle, the delegate from the territory of Michigan, resigning their seats in the house. The consideration of the memorial of certain inhabitants of Massachusetts, on the subject of the Indians, was resumed, and Mr. Everett continued his remarks in support of it. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, replied in vindication of the conduct, and in advocacy of the rights of the state of Georgia. Mr. Bell next addressed the house; but becoming exhausted from the effects of ill health, at the request of his friends postponed his remarks. The private bills ordered for engrossment were, with the exception of two, which were postponed, read a third time and passed. Some discussion ensued on the joint resolution as to the mode of adjusting accounts at the treasury. Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Whitlesey addressed the house on the subject, and were succeeded by Mr. Buchanan, who objected to its passage. It would, he said, require that the auditors should be acquainted with the laws relating to evidence in all the twenty-four states. He moved its indefinite postponement. Mr. Chilton followed. Mr. Carson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to; and the house, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

Tuesday, February 22.

In the Senate, Mr. Chase, from the committee on pensions reported the bill from the house of representatives granting pensions to certain persons therein named, without amendment. The president communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasury, relative to the instructions given to the collectors of the duties on imposts. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the committee on finance, reported with amendments the bills from the house of representatives making appropriations for the naval and military service of the United States for the year 1831. The bill from the house making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1831, was read the third time, and passed. The senate having resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1831, Mr. Tazewell addressed the senate at length in favor of the motion made by him to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Tazewell was followed by Mes-

...rs. Kane, Woodbury, and Livingston; the last named gentleman, however, after a brief exordium, and at a late hour, yielded the floor on a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of a variety of business, principally of a private and unimportant nature, the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the committee on commerce, to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern and north-western frontiers, was, after some debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. White, of New York, from the select committee on coins, reported two bills upon that subject; which were passed through the usual preliminary stages of legislation, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Verplanck, from the committee on ways and means, reported a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect certain Indian treaties; which was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the union. Two thousand copies of the report of Mr. Verplanck, from the select committee on the subject of the expediency of establishing assay offices in the gold districts of North and South Carolina, and Georgia, were, on motion of Mr. Carson, ordered to be printed. The speaker laid before the house several communications from public departments, among which was one from the secretary of the navy, on the subject of an appropriation for Fort Delaware. The speaker also presented a message received from the president on the subject of the recent treaty with Turkey, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs. The navy pension fund bill was read a third time and passed, as also were the bills for regulating the collection of imposts, and for the relief of the legal representatives of Colonel Laurens, the gallant and lamented hero, whose untimely and premature death, was the more to be deplored, although he died in the blaze of his fame, on account of his perishing in an obscure skirmish after the independence of his country had been achieved. The bill granting pre-emption rights to certain settlers on the public lands, was next taken into consideration, and debated by Mr. Wickliffe, Mr. Test, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Vinton, Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Grennell, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters, was again discussed. Upon the question of its engrossment the yeas and nays had been previously ordered. It was opposed by Mr. Chilton, on the score of its details, as adding to the patronage of the executive, although he observed that he approved of the measure generally. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, expressed his approbation of the bill as originally reported. Mr. Johnson appealed in an eloquent and forcible speech to the judgment of the house in favor of it. After some further remarks from Mr. Vance, Mr. Drayton, and Mr. Denny, Mr. Standefer moved the previous question, which was seconded by a vote of 78 to 49. The bill was ultimately ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, was ordered also to be engrossed, after a debate of some length and great interest. After the transaction of some further business, the house adjourned.

Wednesday, February 23.

In the Senate, sundry memorials were presented and referred. After the report of several local bills, the vice president presented a message from the president of the United States, relating to the intercourse law with the Indians, of 1802, in obedience to a resolution of the senate; 3000 copies of which were ordered to be priated. Thirty-seven bills from the house of reprentatives were read the first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees. The senate then took up the general appropriation bill, the amendment of Mr. Tazewell to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty being under consideration. Mr. Livingston addressed the senate for two hours, in opposition to the amendment; and when he had concluded the senate, on motion of Mr. Tyler, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bell, from the committee on Indian affairs, to which was referred the bill from the senate to provide for the removal of certain Indians from the state of Missouri, reported the same without amendment. Mr. Bell also reported, from the same committee, a bill on the subject of the appointment of a sub-agent to the Winnebago Indian. It was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. A variety of reports were made and referred. On the motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ken., the committee of the whole, to which was referred the bill to reduce into one the several post office acts, was discharged from its further consideration; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow. The speaker laid before the house several communications, which were respectively disposed of; after which, the house took up the bills which had been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, a number of them were read and passed; but the bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters was laid on the table, by a vote of 98 to 56. The bill for the relief of insolvent debtors of the United States was passed, by a vote of yeas and nays, ayes 130, noes 22. The bill for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the district of Columbia was discussed by Messrs. Buchanan, Doddridge, and Sloane, of N York; the latter of whom submitted an amendment, providing that the functions of the commissioners should cease on the first Monday in February next. Upon the question of the engrossment of the bill a division took place when it was carried in the affirmative, by a vote of 76 to 72. The bill making appropriations for the public buildings was next considered. Various alterations were made in the bill, and it was ordered for engrossment; soon after which, the house, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

Thursday, February 24.

In the Senate, after the reading and reference of a number of bills from the House of Representatives, the bill for the punishment of crimes in the district of Columbia was passed, after having been modified by striking out the clause making the act of dueling punishable by confinement in the penitentiary. Mr. Webster introduced a joint resolution, subscribing for 100 copies of the report of the trial of James H. Peck, reported by Arthur J. Stansbury. It was ordered to a second reading. The unfinished business was then resumed, being the general appropriation bill for the support of the government during the current year. The question was on Mr. Tazewell's motion to strike out the part of the bill making an appropriation for paying the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Tyler, who had possession of the floor at the adjournment the previous day, addressed the senate at length in opposition to the appropriation. He concluded by observing, that if it was deemed to be in order, he would submit the following proviso to be added to the amended clause of the bill: "*Provided always*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as sanctioning, or in any way approving of the appointment of these persons by the president alone, during the recess of the senate, and without their advice or consent, as commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Ottomen Porte." Mr. Tyler was followed by Mr. Brown, in opposition to the amendment of Mr. Tazewell. The last named gentleman next took the floor in support of his amendment. Mr. Livingston followed him in explanation, with a speech which occupied the attention of the senate until the hour of adjournment, which took place at about half past 4 o'clock, on the motion of Mr. Forsyth, who is thus entitled to the floor to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of various memorials, Mr. Drayton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for the repairs of Fort Delaware; which was read twice, committed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. Everett, of Mass., from the committee on the library, reported a bill authorizing a subscription for 700 copies of the work announced to be published by Messrs. Gales and Seaton, containing a compilation of the public documents of the early Congresses. The bill was, however, on the motion of Mr. Lewis, laid on the table. The question of the repeal of the 25th section of the judicial act was again taken up in the House, and discussed by Mr Foster, until the close of the hour; after which, Mr. Isacks made an unavailing attempt to call up the bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters. The various engrossed bills on the speaker's table were next considered. A number of them were passed. The one for the appointment of commissioners to prepare a code of laws for the district of Columbia was rejected. The public buildings' appropriation bill was passed; and the bill making appropriations for surveys and for other purposes of internal improvement was debated, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. At five o'clock, the House adjourned.

From the Boston Traveller.

Important to Stage Owners.—An interesting case was decided by Mondy, decided, in the Supreme Court of this state, sitting in this city. It was a prosecution against the proprietors of the Boston and Providence Citizens' Line. The plaintiff took passage in one of their coaches, and on the Boston neck, was overturned, thrown under the carriage, had his leg severely fractured, and was ...yesterday, in a verdict for the plaintiff of fifteen hundred dollars.

The counsel for the defendants argued that the overturning of the coach was an accident, which no care could have avoided, and the injury was owing to the carelessness of the plaintiff.

The judge in his charge very clearly pointed out the responsibilities of the proprietors of stages.—They are bound to prepare proper accommodations for passengers; to have good and sufficient coaches, horses, harness, and drivers—to keep them always in such repair that full dependence can properly be placed upon them—and in case of the overturning of the coach, running away of the horses, breaking of the harness, or breaking down of the carriage, and injury thereby occurring to passengers, the proprietors are liable, unless they can prove the accident to have arisen from causes wholly without the control of the driver. But it is not sufficient that the agents of the proprietors are properly directed; they must carry their orders into execution. If a carriage break down while upon a smooth road, the presumption in law (as laid down by the Judge) is, that it arose from neglect on the part of the owner of the stage, and the burden of proof lies with the stage proprietors to rebut the charge.

The result of this case is of great importance to the public, whether interested in stages as proprietors or passengers. Decisions have been made in England which have established the principle of responsibilities of stage and steamboat owners; but we have now, for the first time, a decisive opinion upon this subject, and learn the law in this commonwealth to be the same in this respect, as that of England. Accidents in steamboats and stages have become too frequent, and it is full time that the public are informed that the law will afford them some relief against the carelessness of stage drivers and steam boat engineers. Loss of limb, or a maim for life, it is true, cannot be compensated by pecuniary restitution; but as great expense and loss of time are always attendant upon extensive injuries, it is some satisfaction to know that a remedy in law lies against the employers of reckless drivers.

From the Pawtucket (R. I.) Chronicle.

On Monday evening, while we were seated in the post office, ruminating upon the nature of that negative quality, philosophically termed cold, and calculating the chances which we had for hearing from abroad during the coming week, in stalked one of your six feet swamp Jonathans, with what he called "Uncle Sam's workbag" on his back. "Bless my stars, Mr.——," said the postmaster, "where are you from to day?" "Where am I from?—why, from Worster, I guess, and be darn'd to ye." "But you didn't come on foot, Mr.——, through this snow, with the mail on your back, a distance of forty miles?" "Now that 'are is as much like a Jackson postmaster as one bull calf is like another, jest to tell a man he lies before he says nothing—no horse could live in this ere snow, and so I see I'll come along a foot, and down I came tail on end, like a streak of chalk—I don't owe the post office general within now, I guess, for not bringing of it in after the time, as you knows on! Ha, mister?" On Tuesday morning the same man started for Worcester again, with the mail on his back, and with no team but Shank's mares, which he drove one before the other, or as the jockeys say, "*tandem.*"

New Orleans, Feb. 5.

Remarkable change in the channel of the Mississippi.—By the steamer Brandywine, arrived yesterday, we have the confirmation of a long expected cut-off in this river. At the well known curve opposite the mouth of Red River, the current burst across the neck of land, by the aid of Capt. Shreve, and has made a channel four hundred yards wide, and about four fathoms deep already. Flat boats and rafts have descended through it with tremendious velocity—and the Brandywine would have done the same but for business on the other route. The distance between this and Natchez is thus shortened about thirty miles by one small cut-off—and should the same thing occur at the Tunica Bend, (which is extremely probable,) the distance will be lessened one hundred miles.

Mercantile Advertiser.

Internal Improvements.—The construction of the Erie and Champlain canals in the state of New York, it is estimated, cost that state ten million of dollars, the interest of which, at 5 per cent, amounts to 500,000 dollars. The receipt of tolls for the last year is estimated to have been 1,027,327 dollars, which affords a clear profit to the state of 527,327 dollars. And besides this gain to the state, the construction of these works has been the cause of increasing the value of all the land on the lines of these canals, for some miles on both sides, to the amount of two hundred millions; and it is supposed that the present interior and roasting transportations of the United States, in that portion of the Union, is accomplished by an annual cost of fifty millions less than it could have been effected for twenty years ago.

Bolivar.—We learn that the Montilla, which arrived at this port a few weeks since, brought all the papers connected with the whole political career of Bolivar, which were collected by himself in the anticipation of his demise, and have been sent, pursuant to his directions, to the care of Lafitte, the French Minister. They are said to contain a vindication of his life and actions. *N. Y. Com. Adv.*

From Venezuela.—Letters have been received from La Guayra to Dec. 24th. They state that the government was in full popularity, and firmly established. The constitution was sworn to by the inhabitants in the early part of December. The arch bishop of Caracas refused to take the oath, and was expelled from the country; an occurrence, say the letters, which among such a people, clearly exhibits the strength of the government. Gen. Paez had no authority except as military commander, and that he held subject entirely at the disposition of the civil authorities.

Foreign Intelligence.

New York, February 23.

Yesterday the packet ship Sully, Captain Pell, arrived from Havre bringing us, says the Daily Advertiser, Paris papers to the 18th of January, and Havre of the 19th both inclusive. The Sully sailed on the 20th of January.

A private letter from Warsaw, dated 1st January, states that 160 pieces of cannon are ready to launch their fires upon the enemy.

Persons whose veracity may be relied on assert, that the Emperor Nicholas has recovered from his indignant wrath, and has arrived at the head quarters of the army of Lithuania, with a disposition to grant concessions.—This has rather disconcerted the brave Poles, for they had determined to obtain freedom or death, and they are apprehensive that, with the Autocrat, concessions are but lures thrown out to gain time.

A letter from Paris, which we have seen, states, that disclosures have proved the late change in the British Cabinet to have been most opportune for France: arrangements having been agreed to, as is believed for the assembling on the Spanish frontiers of 80,000 Spanish troops, 30,000 English, and as many Portuguese under English officers.

Portugal.—Under the head of Paris, Jan. 15th, we find the following:—An expedition is preparing at Terceira, destined against Portugal. More than eight thousand men have already been collected. An English banker has made a loan of twenty five millions to Don Pedro. A frigate and six steamboats, with transports, will sail as soon as possible. The Portuguese refugees, in Paris, are hastening to obtain passports for London, whence they will proceed to Terceira.

The report of the death of Don Miguel was published at Paris on the 14th, but it was not confirmed.

Spain.—Letters from Madrid of Jan. 6th, give reason to apprehend a rupture between Spain and France, and that on the part of the Apostolic party, whose warlike propensity is hardly controlled by the King. It is certain that the preparations made by Spain require explanation; but it seems no satisfaction has been obtained. The party which governs Ferdinand, will urge him to his downfall.

A Bordeaux paper gives the following from Madrid.—The Government has just discovered a conspiracy formed by the students of the school of Toledo, Alcala, San Isidoro, and Madrid, to bring about a revolution. Forty of the conspirators have been arrested. The garrison troops of Madrid have been on foot two days and two nights. It is said that the French Ambassador has transmitted a note to the Spanish Government, and given twelve days for a categorical answer. If by that time he receives no reply, he will demand his passports.

Advices of the 4th January from Vienna announce that consternation prevails in that city in consequence of several persons having died in an adjacent village with symptoms of cholera morbus. A commission of physicians has been appointed to examine the nature of the malady.

The subscription at Paris in favour of the Poles, amounts, already, to 600,000 fr. including 20,000 fr. given by General Lafayette.

Paris, January 15th.

The Temps has the following on the choice of a King for Belgium.—"The answer of the French Government is positive. The Duke de Nemours refuses the crown, and the Prince de Leuchtenberg, if elected, will not be acknowledged by France."

The Administration of the City of Paris, to defray extraordinary expenses since July, intend to raise 15,000,000 francs.

A number of labourers are employed on the fortifications of Cambray.

Large bodies of troops have lately passed through Bordeaux. A camp of between 50 and 100,000 men is to be formed between that place and Toulouse, of which Gen. Lamarque is to have command.

A popular tumult took place at Gottingen on the 8th January, the inhabitants being dissatisfied with taxation. The citizens formed themselves into a corps of National Guards, and order was soon restored.

The Havre Journal of the 19th, contains a letter from Paris of the preceding day, which closes as follows:

"I know from a *good source*, that the re-union of Belgium with France has been resolved upon in Cabinet Council—that we shall have a war for which France will make preparation, and for which she is even now prepared. The instructions given to M. de Mortemart, our Ambassador at Russia, are to this effect."

There is no good foundation for this assertion, at the present moment. There is no doubt that the present Ministry is making every exertion to avert a war, but while they deprecate hostilities, they are necessarily preparing for them. They have even refused to receive the Polish Envoy, sent to solicit assistance.

The Chamber of Peers are about to bring the remaining ex Ministers of Charles X. to trial, and proceed against them as against criminals absenting themselves, *par contumace*.

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw, dated Jan. 1:—"Not a single inhabitant of Poland can have suffered the 29th of December to pass without reflecting that it completed the first month of our liberty. In this short space of time, what benefits have accrued to us! An army moving towards the frontier, expecting, with noble ardour, the moment when it is to display its real worth—an army which, even at this rigorous season, may be cited as a model of discipline and moderation, and of which no one will have to complain, but the enemy it is destined to resist. One hundred and sixty pieces of cannon, ready to launch their fires—an infinite quantity of small arms in the hands of our brave troops, who have shown how anxious they are to use them, and at the same time the total indifference they feel to the pay they are to receive.

Our bank has resumed its transactions, our commercial relations are re-established, our schools are re-opened, and a double energy has been created by union and wisdom. If heaven cannot but bestow its blessing upon such a nation. Let us go on as we have begun; and, if the following month do but produce similar benefits, we shall again become what we have been; we shall again see the glorious epoch of Sigismond. The committee charged to receive voluntary contributions, have announced to the public that the amount already received is 30,000 Polish florins. A great number of our cloth merchants have engaged to furnish the uniforms *gratis* to such young men as are unable to bear the expense, and the tailors ask only one ruble for making a uniform."

The following is from the Grand Duchy of Posen.—"The affairs of Poland are going on well. Enthusiasm pervades every class of the people, and the Jews and peasantry vie with the nobility in patriotism. Before the end of January Poland will have 150,000 armed men in battle array, and 300,000 irregulars armed with pikes and pistols. The general devotion is admirable, and the sacrifices immense."

NINE DAYS LATER.

New York, March 1.

By the packet ship Silas Richards, Captain Holdrege, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, the editors of the Courier and Enquirer have received their files of London papers to the 25th (containing Paris dates to the 23d) and Liverpool of the 26th January inclusive.

A manifesto has been published by the Poles, which cannot be read without heart-stirring emotions: it is spirited and moderate, eloquent and just. The Russian Army is at length upon its march, and a short period will probably bring us accounts of actual operations. The Poles seem ready to meet the Autocrat of Russia with a gallantry and ardour worthy of their cause, and who can refuse to aspirate a fervent hope that this deeply wronged people may rise victorious from the struggle?

The King of Holland has made an important communication to the States General in relation to the affairs of Belgium. He entirely renounces in it his rights and those of his house over that country. Says that he has consented to the opening of the Scheldt. That he will abstain from all measures of aggression. In Belgium the last accounts report the further proceedings of the Congress respecting the election of a King. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, son of Prince Eugene, seems now to be the favorite candidate, and the young Prince has announced his willingness to serve.

The displeasure of the Allied Powers, and particularly of France, has not deterred many of the members from expressing their wishes in his favor. No less than fifteen candidates have already been before them, among others Viscount Chateaubriand, General Sebastiani and the Pope.

The 28th February is the day fixed on for a definite decision of the question.

The Paris dates, which are as late as the 23rd, contain nothing important as regards the internal state of France.

The country, however, is evidently arming and posting itself in a state to meet the emergencies which the present troubled aspect of affairs indicates will probably speedily arise.

The meetings in England in favour of a reform in Parliament seem to embrace the whole kingdom and public opinion is every where enlisted in favour of the measure. The burnings, though still frequent, are not of a serious character. But in Ireland, matters seem to be coming to a crisis, and O'Connell and the government are fairly at issue.

The news of the Polish revolution was received at Constantinople on the 17th of Dec. and great joy was expressed there on the occasion.

From the Fayetteville Observer,

In our last paper we had only time to make a short extract from the war speech of Gen. Jesse Speight, on the salt duty. Subsequent reflection has but increased our detestation of the language which the gentleman uttered on that occasion. We can find no excuse for it. Not only is it opposed to the feelings of his constituents, but it is cowardly bravado, disgraceful to the halls of congress, to the state which sent him there, but more especially to himself. Our views of it are very fully expressed in the following article from the Lynchburg Virginian:—

The committee of Manufactures have thrown a firebrand into the house in the shape of a bill to *repeal* the act passed at the last session of congress reducing the duty on salt, and reinstating it at 15 cents per bushel. It has not yet been disposed of. The debate on it is exceedingly warm, and points directly to an event which we once fondly hoped was far distant in the womb of futurity, but which we are now compelled, against our will, to believe is nigher at hand than most men dream—we mean, *the dissolution of the union!*—Mr. Speight of N. Carolina, denounced the vengeance of the south on the majority of the house, if they persisted in a course of measures like those pursued for some years past.—This is all nonsense; because the south can by no possibility inflict any "vengeance" which the majority of the house would have any reason to dread.—There are no prætorian guards nor lictors to drive members from their seats, nor coerce them to the adoption of a policy which their judgments do not approve. All that the south can do, is to secede from the union; and we doubt whether the "vengeance" of that act would not fall more heavily on the heads of the threatenors than the threatened. "The day was coming (continued Mr. Speight) when the south would be heard. The oppressive measures under which she labored must be repealed—it will be done—and shall be done. The South was on the eve of rebellion," &c. This is ridiculous and contemptible language to be used on the floor of congress—to be heralded across the Atlantic—and to be quoted in the palaces of kings, and among the advocates of monarchies, as another fatal evidence of the instability of free representative governments. If it had proceeded from some drunken brawler on a court house green, or in a bar room, we should not have wondered at it – but, to be uttered in a deliberative assembly, in calm debate, ought to ensure its author the condemnation of public opinion, in the absence of all legal punishment. Coming from a North Carolina member, too,—the legislature of which state recently voted down the disunionists in the most indignant and emphatic manner, it is calculated to excite an astonishment and regret, neither of which would have been felt if it had proceeded from a South Carolinian. We are not at all astonished that Gen. Blair of South Carolina, said, "*if this proposition should succeed, the time for argument will have passed away;*" because this is but the echo of the same voice which we have heard from South Carolina any time these three years. But Mr. Speight must himself have felt rebuked and abashed, when a South Carolina member avowed his regret "that the gentleman from North Carolina had expressed himself as he had done." No man believes that the bill reported by the committee of manufactures will pass—not even Mr. Speight. Indeed, *he knows that it will not pass;* and this knowledge renders his language still more reprehensible. Time was when he who *thought* of the dissolution of the union as a possible thing, which might happen, some ten or fifteen centuries hence, breathed it not even in a whisper to himself. If he had trusted it to the winds, he would have been overwhelmed with a storm of popular indignation: but now, the idea is as familiar as a "household word,"—and it only requires a little more courage in the malcontents to apply the torch to the magazine. We pray that our eyes may not behold the disastrous event!

From the New York Evening Journal.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S PAMPHLET.

Gen. Jackson begins the correspondence, by a letter to Mr. Calhoun, dated in May last, in which he encloses the copy of one from Mr. Crawford to Mr. Forsyth, wherein Mr. Crawford relates several circumstances that occurred in a Cabinet Council in 1818, on the subject of Gen. Jackson's proceedings in Florida, during the Seminole war. Mr. Crawford represents Mr. Calhoun as having proposed "that Gen. Jackson should be punished in some form," but that his own (Mr. Crawford's) opinion was against such a course, in consequence of its appearing at the same meeting of the Cabinet, that a certain private letter from the General to President Monroe, had remained unanswered, and therefore the general had reason to believe that the executive tacitly acquiesced in the measures pursued by him, which were set forth in the letter to the President. General Jackson states the object of his communication, enclosing this letter of Mr. Crawford's to be, to announce to Mr. Calhoun his surprise at the difference between the statement made in it of Mr. Calhoun's opinion of the General's conduct, from what the General had always till then believed it to be. He had thought Mr. Calhoun friendly, whereas Mr. Crawford's letter represents him as directly the reverse.

To this letter from the General, Mr. Calhoun replies in a very long paper. In this he fully lays open the views entertained by Mr. Monroe's Cabinet respecting the General's conduct, and in particular, his own conviction that the General had transgressed his orders, but at the same time unhesitatingly admits the honest and patriotic motives of the General. He frankly states that his own opinion on going to the Council was in favour of instituting an inquiry into Gen. Jackson's conduct, but that he yielded this opinion to what he regarded as the more enlarged views of the rest of the Cabinet. Yet he carefully avoids any further exposure of the proceedings in the Cabinet, than was necessary to throw light on this single matter. He then examines the statement of Mr. Crawford in the letter which occasioned this correspondence, and clearly shows that these were entirely at variance with previous statements of Mr. Crawford, both as to fact and opinion. The remarks of Mr. Calhoun in this point lead irresistibly to the conclusion, that Mr. Crawford himself cherished those hostile feelings towards Gen. Jackson in 1818, which, in 1830, he sedulously strives to fasten upon Mr. Calhoun.—Not content with showing Mr. Crawford's letter to be at variance with his own earlier declarations, Mr. Calhoun also declares it to be false, and supports this declaration by letters lately obtained from Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt. Mr. Calhoun complains of the time and manner of bringing forward this by-gone affair, and defares it to be the mere fire of political intrigue.

These two letters, with the enclosure of Mr. Crawford's, contain the essence of the whole controversy.—Several other letters follow, however, written during the last summer, by the principal parties and Mr. Forsyth, serving to explain the occasion of Mr. Crawford's writing the letter which gave rise to the dispute, and other minor matters. On the part of the General, the correspondence is closed by expressing his mortification that Mr. Calhoun could not deny having made secret movements against him in the Cabinet. On the part of Mr. Calhoun, it is closed by the declaration, that the dispute was unsought by him, and that he was desirous to press it no farther, now that he had fully vindicated his own conduct.

We have examined this correspondence, as we believe, with the utmost partiality. And it appears manifest to us, that the enimies of Mr. Calhoun, some arch intriguers, for purposes best known to themselves, had been poisoning the General's mind against Mr. Calhoun, long before the correspondence began. The General writes angrily, and so, not well. Mr. Calhoun stands on his defence: but the style of all his letters is manly and dignified, and we rise from the perusal of these interesting papers with a degree of respect for the talents, the moderation, and the independence of Mr. Calhoun, which, we are free to confess, we have not felt before.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, March 2.

The treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians has been ratified by the senate of the United States—ayes 35, noes 12.

John Floyd, has been unanimously elected by the legislature of Virginia, governor of that state for three years from the 31st of March; and Peter V Daniel, Windham Robertson, and Guy R C. Allen, were also on the same day elected executive councillors, under the new constitution.

The salary of the governor of Virginia is 3,333 dollars 33 cents.

A law abolishing imprisonment for debt from and after the 4th of July next, on judgments for debts contracted after that date for sums under thirty dollars, was finally passed in the legislature of Maryland on the 22d of February.

The Planter's Hotel, and some adjoining buildings, in Milledgeville, Geo. were recently consumed by fire; supposed to have been the work of design.

The death of Madame de Genlis, the authoress, in the 86th year of her age, is mentioned in a Paris paper of the 1st of January.

Four persons have been arrested in New Orleans for counterfeiting notes on the Bank of the United States. An amount of 41,000 dollars was found upon them. It is said that the party consisted of seven persons, and the notes in their possession amounted to 90,000 dollars; the public should therefore be on their guard.

A young man was recently examined before the Police Court in Boston, on a charge of assaulting and beating his wife so severely that her life was despaired of. The cause of the assault was a refusal to accompany her husband on a sleigh ride.

It is remarked as worthy of notice, that in the state of Maine, far north, there was not any snow, and on windy days the people were incommoded with dust; while in more southerly regions the snow lay in vast quantities.

The Limerick Post (Ireland) states, that in that city there are upwards of 30,000 individuals in a state of starvation.

Wilmington, March 2.

About sunset on the 25th ultimo, the Steam Rice Mill, of which Messrs. Green & Beatty, were proprietors, was burned to the ground. Upwards of 14,000 bushels of Rice, belonging to the customers of the mill, were destroyed. The alarm was given to the centrical part of the city, by the Sentinels at the Garrison. The Battalion there stationed, was marched to the mill with great celerity. The Engine companies repaired to the scene, with their usual promptitude and despatch; and the citizens generally displayed a praiseworty zeal and activity. By great exertions, the flames, which menaced the Steam Rice Mill of Mr. Beatty and the extensive establishments of Mr. Lazarus, were arrested in their progress. *Recorder.*

From the Raleigh Register.

North-Carolina State Temperance Society.

At a meeting of the Managers held in the City of Raleigh 23d Feb. 1831, present a quorum.

Early in the month of January, the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, employed as Agent of the Society for the term of three months, entered on the duties of his appointment.

Two letters received from him, were laid before the meeting and read; from which it appears that he has visited Fayetteville, Lumberton, Wilmington, and other adjacent places,—that he has formed several Temperance Societies, and has enrolled on the principal of entire abstinence, upwards of four hundred names.

Resolved, That the Board feel much gratified that the encouraging intelligence communicated by their Agent, respecting his success in those parts of the state which he has visited.

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Board, the cause of Temperance among us would be materially advanced, if the present Agent could be employed, and his valuable services continued during the whole term of the present year.

To the friends of Temperance, the Board must appeal for the means necessary for the accomplishment of this desirable object: and they trust their appeal will not be in vain.

There are, we think, three sources whence the adequate funds may be derived. 1st, from public collections made by the Agent himself, during the prosecution of his agency. 2d, From contributions advanced by the local or auxiliary Societies. 3d, From the liberality of individuals, who although members of no Society, may yet be disposed to encourage the benevolent efforts of the State Institution.

As it is important that something definitive on this subject, should be ascertained by the Board as soon as practicable:—

Resolved, That the friends of Temperance, and the Societies generally, be earnestly requested to communicate to the Secretary of this Board, what amount they will be able and willing to guarantee for the support of the Society's Agent, during the present year; payable, say, one half on the first of June, and the balance on the first of November next.

Resolved, That Editors of Newspapers throughout the state friendly to the cause of Temperance, be requested to give the proceedings of this meeting one or two insertions.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM PECK,
Sec. N. C. S. T. S.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The annual meeting of the Virginia Conference commenced in this place on Wednesday the 16th inst. and closed its session on Tuesday the 22d.

No Bishop attending, Elder John Early was chosen President, and the Rev. Wm. A. Smith, appointed secretary.

The following is a list of appointments for the present year.

James River District.

LEWIS SKIDMORE, P. E.

Richmond, { *Shockoe Hill*—Abram Penn,
{ *Trinity*—George W. Nolley.
Williamsburg—George A. Bain, Joseph A. Brown, and William S. Peyton, supernumerary.
Gloucester—George Mayhood, Henning Kelly.
Caroline—Samuel T. Mooman.
Hanover—Robert Scott, Thomas S. Campbell.
Culpepper—Isaac Soule, Jos P. Davidson.
Charlottsville—James Boyd, Robert I. Carson.
Amherst—Wm. W. M'Clun, H. B. Cowles.
Columbia—Wm. B. Rowzee, John I. Hicks.

Meherrin District.

JOHN EARLY, P. E.

Lynchburg—Martin P. Parks.
Petersburgh—David S. Doggett.
Bedford—Wm. H. Starr, Henry S. Peyton, Wm. J. Waller.
Campbell—David Fisher, A. H. Kennedy.
Buckingham—Henry Alley, Edward Wadsworth.
Brunswick—James McAdin, James Boatwrite.
Greensville—John W. Childs, Roland G. Bass.
Mecklenburg—David Wood, Lorenzo Lea.
Amelia—Bennet Maxey, Albert G. Burton.
Chesterfield.—Jesse Powers, Anthony Dibbroll.
Sussex—Thomas R. Braine, Franck Stanly.
Prince Edward—Leroy M. Lee, Matt. M. Dance.
Cumberland—Joshua Leigh, Henry I. Evans.

Norfolk District.

THOMAS CROWDER, P. E.

Norfolk—William A. Smith.
Portsmouth—John Kerr.
Edenton—Irvine Atkinson.
Elizabeth-City—James Dey.
Murfresborough—George W. Langhorn.
Gates—Vernon Eskridge, Thomas Jones.
Bertie—Thomas Barnum, Jonathan Williams.
Suffolk—John W. White.
Smithfield—John A. Miller, David Waters.
Princess Anne—James Morrison.
Camden—S. Norman, Abner Waddill.

Roanoke District.

BENJAMIN DEVANY, P. E.

Roanoke—S. W. Jones, Miles Foy.
Washington—Philip Anderson.
Plymouth—J. D. Holstead.
Albemarle—Banjamin N. Barnes.
Banks and Islands—Alfred Norman, Rufus Wiley, supernumerary.
Portsmouth and Ocracock—Thomas Garrard.
Neuse—Wilson Barcliff.
Williamston—George N. Gregory.
Mattanuskeet—Stephen D. Winburn
Halifax—James McDonald.

Neuse District.

JOSEPH CARSON, P. E.

Raleigh City—Melvin B. Cox.
Raleigh Circuit—Bennet T. Blake.
Newbern—Caleb Leach.
Trnet—Wm. Anderson, Daniel Culbreathe.
Beaufort—A. Harrold.
Straits—Henry T. Weatherly.
Black River—H. D. Wood, H. Allspaugh.
Tar River—Wm. Holmes, Wm. Compton.
Topsail Inlet—Isaac Haines
Haw River—James Reed, James P. Owen.
Snow Hill—Henry Speck, I. M. Lea.

Yadkin District.

MOSES BROCK, P. E.

Salisbury—Samuel T. Tompkins
Randolph—Samuel Harrol, Robert Harrison.
Guilford—John H. Watson.
Orange—Thales McDonald.
Granville—George W. Dye, James Jamison.
Caswell—Benton Field.
Banister—Charles P. Moorman, Jas W. Bell.
Franklin—Benj Kidd, John I. Head
Smith's River—Jos. Goodman, D. B. Nickolson.
Stokes—Peter Doub, T. I. Starr.
Yadkin—R. P. Bailey, W. M. Schoolfield.
Iredell—J. Bethell, John J. Carter.

Daniel Hall, Conference Missionary Agent.
Hezekiah G. Leigh, College Agent
Wm. Hammet, Associate College Agent.
R. Minor, without an appointment.

The last Friday in May and October are appointed fast days.

A vote was passed, tendering the thanks of the Conference to the citizens of Newbern and the surrounding country; to the Pastor of the Baptist Church; to the Free Will Baptist congregation, and to the owner of the room where the Conference was held.

The next Conference will be held in Norfolk, (Va.)

JOHN EARLY, *President.*
WILLIAM A. SMITH, *Sec'ry.*

DIED.

In this place, on Wednesday the 2d instant, *Thomas N. S. Hargis*, esq. aged about 49 years.

NOTICE.

LOST on the 23d of December last, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Ruffin's Bridge on Haw River, a red morocco Pocket Book. It had in it when lost about three dollars in cash, together with the following notes, viz. one on John Holmes for eighteen dollars, dated Sept. 23d, 1830—one on Charles Hughs for 13 dollars 40 cents, dated 22d Nov. 1830—one on Handy Woods for ten dollars, dated 10th of Oct. 1830—one on William Shaw and Robert Thompson, jr. for 5 dollars 40 cents, dated 14th of July, 1830—one on John M'Daniel for 3 dollars 40 cents, dated 18th Feb. 1830—one on William M'Daniel for 2 dollars 60 cents, same date—one on Peter Chavis for 2 dollars, same date; all payable one day after date. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, on the persons from paying the same to any person but the subscriber. A liberal reward will be given for the pocket book and its contents.

Joseph Holmes.

March 9. 69—3wp

NEW LITERARY PREMIUMS.

THE ARIEL,

Vol. 5, for 1831—with 12 splendid Engravings.

THIS very popular Literary Journal, published every other Saturday, at $1,50 per annum, will commence a new volume on the 14th of May, 1831. Each number is printed on an imperial sheet of fine white paper, making 16 pages, or 416 in a year, adapted expressly for binding. The volume will be embelished with *twelve* beautiful engravings, prepared expressly for the Ariel, and principally of American scenes and incidents.

Its contents are Tales, Essays, Poetry, Sketches, Biography, Anecdotes, Miscellany, &c. from the most popular English and American Magazines, Annuals, &c. with copious original contributions of value. The great and increasing popularity of the Ariel has induced the Editor to offer the following

LITERARY PREMIUMS.

1. Any person who shall procure seven subscribers, and forward 10 dollars, shall receive a copy gratis.

2. For ten subscribers, and 15 dollars, a copy of the Pearl (a Philadelphia annual) for 1830 and 1831, the two containing *fifteen* beautiful engravings, and a copy of the Ariel.

3. For twenty subscribers, and the subscription money, the Pearl for 1830 and 1831, and the Atlantic Souvenir and Boston Token for 1831, elegantly bound, the four containing near 45 splendid engravings, and the Ariel.

4. For twenty-eight subscribers, and the subscription money, Hume, Smollett and Bissett's *History of England*, in nine large volumes, with nine fine engravings, elegantly bound, also the Ariel.

These works are warranted perfect, and will be delivered free of cost in Baltimore, Charleston, New Orleans, Pittsburg, New York, and at the Ariel office, or sent as otherwise directed, but in that case at the owner's risk. Orders may be sent in immediately and the premiums will be promptly forwarded. Specimens of the Ariel will be forwarded on application, post paid, to such as wish to possess themselves of any of the premiums.

☞ At least *one* of the above literary premiums could be gained by the reader of this, in his own town, as the work is cheap beyond all precedent in the history of American publications, and if his efforts are extended to the adjacent villages, probably *all* of them could be secured.

EDMUND MORRIS,
95 Chesnut St. Philadelphia.

January 1831 69—

NOTICE.

HAVING withdrawn from the copartnership of the firm of Johnston & Andersons, and assigned all the interest I have in the late firm of George M. Johnston & Co. to Mr William E. Anderson, I take this method of informing all persons indebted to the last mentioned firm to make payment to Mr William E. Anderson, who has now the management of the books of that concern, and also the books of Johnston & Andersons. In withdrawing, I cannot do so without making my grateful acknowledgments to those of my friends who have favoured me in business, and to say to them, that the gentleman who succeeds me will use his best exertions to give satisfaction to all who may be disposed to continue their custom.

Geo. M. Johnston.

March 8 69—3wp

PRIVATE ENTERTAINMENT.

MRS. Mary Palmer respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she will be prepared at the ensuing Superior Court, and thereafter, to accommodate travellers and others by the day or week with board for themselves and horses, at her residence north of the Court house on the main street. Her terms will be as follows: Man and horse per day $1—board and lodging per day 50 cents. Jurors and others attending the Courts, who may please to call on her, will find their accommodations as good as the country will afford.

Hillsborough, March 7, 69—tf

NOTICE.

AT the last February term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Orange, the subscriber obtained letters of administration on the estate of EDWARD COUCH, deceased. All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are requested to make immediate payment; and those having claims against the estate, will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

Asa Couch, *Adm'r.*

March 8. 69—3w

Notice—One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday night last, my apprentice JOHN COLLINS, who was bound to me by his mother until the age of twenty one years, to learn the Saddling business. He is about 18 years of age; grey eyes, dark hair, and has a down look when spoken to. He had on when he went away, a dark homespun coat and brown pantaloons. Now be it known, that I will pay the above reward of one cent for his apprehension and delivery to me, and no other charges. I also forewarn al persons from harboring or employing said John Collins under the penalty of the law; and caution those that have no acquaintance with him to be on their guard from trusting him, for experience has taught me that he is not honest.

Nelson Phillips.

March 8. 69—3w

SELLING OFF.

THE subscriber having resolved on moving from this state early in the summer offers for cash his extensive stock of goods at and under

PRIME COST.

The assortment comprises many valuable and fashionable articles in the DRY GOODS line, together with the usual variety of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, SADDLERY, &c. all which will be sold on such terms as must induce purchasers to avail themselves of an opportunity which rarely occurs.

Desirous of closing his business in the shortest time possible, he has fully determined to dispose of every article, without regard to cost, at the price he believes they would sell for in the northern cities. He therefore begs leave to invite the attention of merchants who may wish to procure a spring supply without the expense of going to a more distant market.

He also offers for sale, on very accommodating terms, his elegant two story frame House, quite new and fitted up in the very best manner as a Store. The lot on which the house stands is forty one feet in front, extending back about eighty-four feet. There is also in the rear of the store house an excellent Stable and Gig House newly built.

*** He respectfully solicits such as stand indebted to him to make settlement as early as may possibly be convenient.

David Kyle.

February 26. 68—

The following lines are attributed to sir John Malcolm, author of the History of Persia, and the interesting "Sketches" of the same country.

"O that I had the wings of a dove, that I might flee away and be at rest."

So prayed the Psalmist to be free
From mortal bonds and earthly thrall;
And such, or soon or late shall be
Full oft the heart-breathed prayer of all;
And we, when life's last sands we rove,
With faltering foot and aching breast,
Shall sigh for wings that wait the dove,
To flee away and be at rest.

While hearts are young and hopes are high,
A fairy dream doth life appear;
Its sights are beauty to the eye,
Its sounds are music to the ear:
But soon it glides from youth to age;
And of its joys no more possess'd,
We, like the captives of the cage,
Would flee away and be at rest.

Is ours fair woman's angel smile,
All bright and beautiful as day?
So of her cheek and eye the while,
Time steals the rose and dims the ray;
She wanders to the spirits' land,
And we, with speechless grief oppress'd,
As o'er the faded form we stand,
Would gladly share her place of rest.

Beyond the hills—beyond the sea—
Oh! for the pinions of a dove;
Oh! for the morning's wings to flee
Away and be with them we love;
When all is fled that's bright and fair,
And life is but a wintry waste,
This, this at last must be our prayer,
To flee away and be at rest.

OATHS.

We lately made a passing remark respecting the policy of oaths, particularly as they are endlessly increasing, and with the intention of resuming the subject,—which indisposition has not yet permitted. We shall avail ourselves of an early opportunity to do so; and in the mean time submit to the reader, the following pertinent and judicious remarks on the subject, from the *Journal of Law*, an excellent semi-monthly periodical published in Philadelphia; after the plan of the Journal of Health—the one simplifying the subject of Law, as the other does that of Health.

Augusta Chronicle.

From the Journal of Law, of Jan. 26.

MULTIPLICATION OF OATHS.—PERJURY.

The soundness of that policy, which would extend the already long, we may truly say frightful catalogue of oaths, which under various circumstances, are required by law, has often been questioned. It has been forcibly urged, that on the evil-disposed, they impose little, if any, restraint, while as respects the honest, they are altogether superfluous—for the man whose conscience will lead him to regard his oath with religious reverence, will by the same monitor, be equally induced to avoid any unjust or immoral act. To extend their influence beyond this, were only to create an inequality, and that inequality in favor of the bad. But this is only a part of the evil thus occasioned. The too great frequency of oaths lessens the veneration felt for their sanctity, causes men to swear lightly and rashly, and hence multiplies perjuries. Customhouse oaths—affidavits of defence—oaths of office—and other oaths without number, are proverbially taken almost daily with little consideration or regard. And it may well be doubted, whether they have contributed to prevent fraud, diminish litigation, secure fidelity, or promote the public good. Oaths should never be administered without a solemnity, calculated to impress him who swears, with the nature of the obligation he assumes: yet in practice, how much levity is frequently manifested on such occasion. It is sometimes done in the midst of other business, of laughter, or of angry altercation, so that neither the officer who administers nor he who takes the oath, is heard. It is scarcely to be expected, under these circumstances, that a fit impression should be produced.—As a caution to those who may be tempted to swear rashly, we extract the law on the subject of perjury, as laid down by that amiable and excellent man, and learned an upright judge, the late Chief Justice Tilghman. In the case of the commonwealth against a man named Cornish, he said,* "It is contended, that there can be no perjury where a man believes what he swears. But it appears to me a position so extensive cannot be supported. He ought at least to have some cause for belief, unless the oath be taken under such circumstances of haste or surprise as afforded no opportunity of deliberation. If a man undertakes to swear to matter of which he has *no knowledge*, he is perjured, although what he has sworn turns out to be true." Again, "there is a corruption in undertaking to swear positively to a thing of which you have little knowledge, and which you may know, if you will take the trouble to inquire; and where there is this kind of corruption, the law implies *malice*." Again, "it is objected that it may be of dangerous consequence, if witnesses are convicted for swearing to what they believe to be true. On the other hand, it will be more dangerous if they are to escape punishment, who rashly and obstinately persist in a false oath, in a matter of which they will not take the pains to inform themselves." And the late Judge Breckenridge added in the same case, "I am not to be at the mercy of the weakness of a man, and the law will protect against the weakness, as well as against the *actual* wickedness of him, who attacks my reputation *by an oath in a court of justice*. It is the same thing to me whether it was his weakness or actual malice and wickedness, that led him to take the oath. It interests the public, that rash and unadvised swearing a crime upon another, should be restrained; and how can this be done, if the only inquiry shall be, whether the weak man really thought that which he swore was true."

* 6 Binney, 219.

DISTINGUISHED FEMALES.

CALPHURNIA, the wife of Julius Cæsar, was at once the object of his love and admiration. Her wit amused, her understanding charmed, and her sweetness captivated the conqueror of the world. Her mind had been cultivated with the nicest care, and her manners were formed upon the most perfect model. Anxious to promote the happiness of her people, she in fact became their idol; and it is difficult to say whether she was most venerated, loved, or esteemed.

PLAUTINA, wife to the emperor Trajan, was as much celebrated for the sweetness of her manners, as she was for the solidity of her judgment, and the refinement of her understanding; and so thoroughly was the emperor acquainted with the capability of her intellectual powers, that he always consulted her upon *affairs of importance*; yet this flattering compliment to her abilities neither filled her with pride, or puffed her up with presumption; for her humility was equal to her penetration, and her affability to her judgment; and so great was the ascendancy she obtained over the emperor, that historians ascribe many of his noble acts to the influence of her virtues.

AGRIPPINA, wife of Germanicus, was a woman in whom were united great talents, exalted virtues, and refined delicacy. Her perfections were founded on an innate principle of virtue, which withstood the pernicious effects of bad example; for her mother's character was as much disgraced by censure, as her own was adorned *with praise*.

The eldest daughter of the illustrious chancellor, Thomas More, was a wise and amiable lady. Her learning was almost eclipsed by her virtues. She corresponded in *Latin* with the great Erasmus, who styled her the ornament of Britain. After she had consoled her father in prison, had rushed through the guards to snatch a last embrace, had obtained the liberty of paying him funeral honors, had purchased his head with gold, she was herself loaded with fetters for *two crimes*—for having kept the head of her father as a relic, and for having preserved his books and writings. She appeared before her judges with intrepidity, justified herself with that eloquence which virtue bestows on injured merit, commanded admiration and respect, and passed the rest of her life in retirement, in melancholy, and in study.

From the National Gazettee.

THE ECLIPSE.

If there be a rational being who doubts the existence of an Omnipotent Creator and Director of the Heavens and the Earth, let him, tomorrow, make a fair and honest appeal to his eyes and his understanding;—if he still doubt, let him, thenceforth, trust nothing, and believe nothing; but,—wrapped in an atmosphere of dark scepticism,—think "nothing is, but what is not." He will mark the moment when the great luminaries of our globe seem to touch each other at their edges; he will observe that this happens precisely at the appointed and predicted moment. Can this be chance, or an accidental coincidence? Did it merely *happen* that the enlightened men who have made themselves acquainted with the laws which govern the motions of these vast bodies, have told so exactly the time of their meeting? But mark the progress of the moon over the disk of the sun; her regular march, her speed in passing, corresponding exactly with the calculations of your almanack. Her departure begins, proceeds, and is ended with the same precision. Can any mind which reasons, question that all this is directed by immutable laws, which laws cannot be without a law-maker; and he must be Omnipotent and Eternal. *Chance! Accident!* It would be wiser to say that the verses of Homer, or the splendid fabric of St. Peter's at Rome, were produced by fortuitous combinations of matter, formed on no plan, directed by no intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Album.

Nothing so soon brings a man down to a proper sense of his insignificance as sickness. The mind and the body are alike effected by it, and the dim horrors that swim before the eyes of the invalid are fraught with abundant lessons of morality. In the glow of health, in the pursuit of fortune, and in the paths of ambition, we think little of a future world; all the energies of our being are concentrated to effect some distant object, either the acquisition of wealth or power.—We forget that we are the creatures of a moment; that a year, a month, a day, may elapse, and we be found among the pale race of the tomb; we forget that the ultimate goal to which all our footsteps tend, is eternity. We forget that life is given to us, not only as a boon to enjoy, but to improve; as a state of probation, an ordeal through which we are to pass, preparatory to entering on a more permanent, and it must be, a more exalted condition. We rise in the morning and go forth to our daily tasks; we come in contact and struggle in the pursuits of business with our fellow men; but the struggle in most cases, is for mammon; we reck not of the rewards of an after life, so that we may attain independence among men. The sun goes on his course, and sinks at nightfall below the horizon; another day is gone by, and another link has been unwound in the chain of our existence; but do we think of the records of that day? Do we ponder with ourselves upon the scroll of our existence as it shall be unrolled before us at the final hour of Doom? We are far from being a bigot either of one creed or another; but every contemplative mind that looks upon the crowds of human beings hurrying out the brief span that is given them as their allotted time, must ever and anon ponder upon the tendency and the result of human conduct. It is an awful thing to die. The wisest and the best of us, the hardiest in frame and the boldest in spirit, cannot look upon a corpse, swelled and noxious to the eye, without a thrill of horror. To see the lip of beauty blanched and dead, the eye that was want to flash upon us the light of tenderness and love, dim and inanimate; to clasp a hand that oft thrilled beneath the touch of ours, and feel it give back nothing but the chill of ice; to see and know this is not an idle dream—Yet such scenes are around us daily.—We hardly see a newspaper, but it contains records of the young and lovely, passed away forever. Yet we who are in health,—we, who have no fears, no pangs of the present hour, little do we heed the future! little do we reck of the convulsive pang, the last throb of mortal anguish, the last drawn breath, the wail of agony from friends and relatives, the funeral, the coffin, the rattling cords, the damp earth, the ravenous worm! How seldom do we dwell upon the destinies of the spirit, when the mortal part shall be in loathsome decay! The bed of disease is the place for reflection. When the voice grows husky, the mouth parched, and the limbs feeble, then it is we dwell upon the past, the present, and the future.

Fight between two Tigers and a Lion in the Tower.

Between eleven and twelve o'clock yesterday morning, as the man whose duty it is to clean the wild beasts at the tower, was in the execution of that office, he inadvertently raised a door in the upper tier of cells, which separated the den of a huge lion from one in which there were a Bengal royal tiger and tygress. At sight of each other the eyes of the animals sparkled with rage. The lion instantly erected his mane, and with a tremendous roar sprang at the tiger. The tiger was equally eager for the combat, and in a paroxysm of fury flew at his assailant, whilst the tigress fiercely seconded her mate. The roaring and yelling of the combatants resounded through the yards, and excited in all the various animals the most lively demonstrations of fear or rage. The timid tribes shivered with dread, and ran round their cages shrieking with terror, whilst the other lions and tigers, with the bears, leopards, panthers, wolves, and hyenas, flew round their dens, shaking the bars with their utmost strength, and uttering the most terrific cries. The lion fought most bravely, but was evidently overmatched, having to contend with two adversaries not more than a year from the woods, whilst he had been upwards of seven years in confinement. Still the battle raged with doubtful success, until the tiger seized the lion by the throat, and flung him on his back, when after rolling over each other several times, the exasperated tigress pinned her enemy against the veranda. In that situation the prostrate lord of the forest still struggled with an indomitable spirit, roaring with agony and rage. By this time, however, some iron rods had been heated, the red hot ends of which were applied to the mouths and nostrils of the infuriated tigers, who were by this means forced to relinquish their grasp; but no sooner was the separation effected, than the lion and tiger seized in their mouths, the one the upper, and the other the lower jaw of his antagonist, biting and tugging at each other with deadly fury. So excited was their animosity, that it was with great difficulty, by the insertion into their nostrils of glowing iron, they could be disengaged, and the lion driven back to his cell, the door of which was instantly closed upon him. The battle lasted full half an hour. The tiger in the last onset lost one of his tusks, but the poor lion was very severely punished.

PARISIAN SABBATH.

There is little in the appearance of Paris on Sunday morning, to remind us that it is a day of rest; the markets are thronged as other days, carts and drays and all sorts of vehicles designed for the transportation of merchandize are in motion, buying and selling and manual labour, is performed as usual, and there is rest for neither man nor beast. In the afternoon shops are usually closed, and labor is suspended, and the remainder of the day is devoted to pleasure. Few of those who go to church appear to have any other motive than amusement. They walk about the aisles, gazing at the pictures, and listening to the solemn music, and go away when they are tired. Those whom I have seen really engaged in worship, appeared to belong to the lower classes; and with the exception of those few, the persons you see in church are mere idle spectators.

Wheaton.

Conversational Intercourse of the Sexes.—What makes those men, who associate habitually with women, superior to others? what makes that woman, who is accustomed to, and at ease in the company of men, superior to her sex in general? Why are the women of France so universally admired and loved, for their colloquial powers? Solely because they are in the habit of a free, graceful, and continual conversation with the other sex. Women in this way lose their frivolity; their faculties awaken, their delicacies and peculiarities unfold all their beauty and captivation, in the spirit of intellectual rivalry. And the men lose their pedantic, rude declamatory, or sullen manner.

Abernethy's Courtship and Marriage.

The following anecdote of Abernethy, the surgeon, is from the 18th number of the National Portrait Gallery:—"The reported fashion of his courtship and marriage is also extremely characteristic. It is told, that while attending a lady for several weeks, he observed admirable qualifications in her daughter which he truly esteemed to be calculated to render the married state happy. Accordingly, on a Saturday, when taking leave of his patient, he addressed her to the following purport: You are now so well that I need not see you after Monday next, when I shall come and pay you my farewell visit. But in the mean time, I wish you and your daughter seriously to consider the proposal I am about to make. It is abrupt and unceremonious, I am aware; but the excessive occupation of my time by my professional duties, affords me no leisure to accomplish what I desire by the more ordinary course of attention and solicitation. My annual receipts amount to *l*—, and I can settle *l*— on my wife; my character is generally known to the public, so that you may readily ascertain what it is. I have seen in your daughter a tender and affectionate child, an assiduous and careful nurse, and a gentle and ladylike member of a family; such a person must be all that a husband could covet, and I offer my hand and fortune for her acceptance. On Monday, when I call, I shall expect your determination; for really I have not time for the routine of courtship.' In this way the woman was wooed and won: and we believe we may add, the union has been felicitous in every respect."

Let fame be regarded, but conscience much more. It is an empty joy to appear better than you are; but a great blessing to be what you ought to be.

TRUST SALE.

ON Tuesday of the next Superior Court for the county of Ornage, being the 15th instant, the Tavern lot and improvements in the Town of Hillsborough, now occupied by William H. Adams, will be offered at public sale, to the highest bidder for ready money, to satisfy certain trusts provided for by deed executed on the 26th November, 1826, and duly registered.

John Scott, *Trustee, &c.*

March 2. 58—

TRUST SALE.

ON Tuesday of the next Superior Court for the County of Orange, to wit, on the 15th instant, the tavern lot and improvements in the town of Hillsborough, now occupied by William H. Adams; also a tract of land containing about 104 acres, near Chapel Hill, adjoining the lands of Nathaniel J. King, Thomas Adams and others; several likely and valuable slaves; several horses, cows, and hogs, together with all the household and kitchen furniture, of William H. Adams, and also, the share and interest of the said William H. Adams in the estate of Willis Roberts deceased; will be offered for sale to the highest bidder, at the dwelling house of the said Adams, for ready money, to satisfy certain trusts provided for by deed executed by the said William H. Adams to Richard Clinton, bearing date the 23d day of August, 1828, and duly registered

Allen Parks,

Att. for Richard Clinton.

March 2. 68—

Money! Money!! Money!!!

IN ABUNDANCE IN MARKET.

TO owners of Gold Mines, Plantations and other property. The subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is daily visited by capitalists, whose funds are great, and who are desirous and anxious of purchasing wholes or shares of properties—improved or unimproved—who wish to become proprietors or partners of gold mining companies—or would loan and invest money at reasonable interest satisfactorily secured—would invest their money in any way, provided they were secured and satisfied of realizing a fair and reasonable interest for the same—therefore those who wish to sell, or mortgage property, or get cash partners, will do well to apply to the subscriber per mail, forwarding every necessary information and instruction, accompanied with an advance retaining office fee of five or ten dollars postage in every instance to be paid.

Geo. W. Everitt,

Real Estate, Broker's, Attorney's and General Agent, No. 33 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

N. B. The North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia papers will copy the above one month, and send in their bills.

February 2. 67—1m

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, are hereby notified to call and settle the same with George W. Bruce, who is authorized to grant discharges.

James Allison.

February 22. 67

LOCAL MOTION.

FOR the better construction and regulation of Mill Stones, by which the friction that now exists and acts abstractedly as a retarding force, is by this construction entirely prevented, and the stone by this important improvement of mechanical action, is propelled by its uniform motion with much greater velocity, exerting by resistance its pressure on the pivots immovable and limited, as to variation or warbling. The subscribers therefore feel it a duty indispensable to call the attention of persons owning Mills to this real improvement of more than ordinary importance, in making good meal and flour, such as will bear the test of inspection. This is why our flour is so full of specks after being bolted; the runner, having no counterbalance to restrain its regular motion, strikes the surface of the bed stone, and in striking on one part causes it to recoil, and strike on another part, and so on through the whole course of its grinding; therefore the bran is cut into those fine particles which condemns much of our flour to cross midlings. A half dozen columns in this paper would not give sufficient space for an argument in its favour.

It has always been a custom with persons obtaining letters patent, for almost any invention, to vend the rights thereof without the least regard (in most cases) of their real utility. But to prevent the supposition that this plan is useless, we give to each person who has mills the entire privilege of erecting and constructing, on his or their mills, after the form of the patent, which may remain in operation 30 days for trial. If any person making a trial of their utility shall keep it in operation over the time limited for trial he will be expected to pay the subscribers (who are sole proprietors in the county of Orange) $10. Any person disliking the construction after 30 days trial will take the apparatus from off the stone; which dislike we think will be rare. A particular invitation is given to test its usefulness.

N. B. An exemplar will be sent to each mill.

James N. Patterson,
John T. Patterson.

Orange county, Feb. 7. 66—3w

YOUNG JANUS

WILL stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough and Chapel Hill, to commence the 1st of March. Terms will be made known in due time.

James P. Williams.

October 19. 53—11tf